

## National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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Largest legitimate morning circulation in the District.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1879.

Now for the veto! And what next?

Mr. Lowe is suffering from a severe attack

of spring fever. Too much vitality—that is all.

The Demo-Confederates are afraid GRANT

will run next year. They wanted him to

run seven years ago.

Lowe's battle-cries, viz: "Diana ye hear

this, Logan!" and "Logan refuses to

hear it. He seems to be deaf to the yelping

and snarling of curdion.

It looks very much now like GRANT

against the FIELD next year. STEPHEN J.

FIELD we mean, with SAMUEL J. RANDALL

on the crupper.

The returns are not all in yet; but the

verdict of the press on Senator CONKLING's

speech, so far as heard from, entitle him to

recognition as one of the greatest of living

American statesmen.

Millions of Republican votes have been

made by the present extra session of Con-

gress, and hundreds of thousands of weak

knees and backs have been strengthened by

the spirit of the occasion.

The Confederate retreat will soon be re-

newed. BILL SUMNER got them in the

habit of doing this several years ago. An-

other army bill is the active agent on this

occasion in producing the same result.

The Democrats are in a frame of mind.

They are so anxious about "civil liberty"

and "human rights" that they begin to suf-

fer from insomnia. It is a new thing with

them, and they have it bad. Take a little

hop tea, gentlemen.

Senator THURMAN said that Senator

BECK's speech on the army bill was the best

speech made on that subject; but one of his

cousins or his aunts is reported to have

remarked that he would not have said so if

BECK, who is a Scotchman by birth, had

been eligible to the Presidency.

In Missouri, where Republicans have lat-

terly abstained from voting because they

know their votes will not be legally counted,

the Democrats propose to disfranchise any

voter who neglects to vote for three suc-

cessive State elections. They haven't a word

to say, however, against their repeating

friends who vote three times and often at

the same election.

Now the Southern Democratic papers call

THE REPUBLICAN a Zulu, because it

reproduces the language of the Richmond

Examiner at the opening of the rebellion,

and they denounce the Examiner as want-

ing in loyalty to JEFF DAVIS and his

governmental contrivances. The Examiner

was undoubtedly in strict harmony with

the spirit of the South, and was too honest

to conceal its sentiments. It might not have

had full confidence in Davis, but it was in

full sympathy with the rebellion.

SOOTHING SYRUP DAVIS is not the hold

man some of his adulators would have us

believe he is. There was nothing brave in

the agile manner in which he left the polit-

ical fence the other day and dropped down

on the Democratic side. He did it, in fact,

from fear; he was afraid the fence couldn't

stand up under his weight any longer. But

the Bourbons have clasped him to their

arms all the same, singing:

By the air we breathe and the

Heaven above us, etc.

As a political Virginia Mr. DAVIS is a

great success. He is a fine actor, especially

in heavy parts.

THE Implacables insist that the veto of

the army bill is already written, and that

President HAYES is hesitating between

signing it or the bill. The time has come,

however, when he will agreeably disappoint

them. He knows that the Republican party

is once more solidified in support of his

administration in expectation of this righteous

veto, and besides that he knows that the

bill, while ostensibly claiming to be a

peaceful measure against "bayonets at the

polls," is in reality a revolutionary scheme

to disarm the General Government of all

power to protect itself from the rapidly in-

creasing encroachments of the revived and

aggressive spirit of State Rights.

THE New York Herald is vexing itself griev-

ously over the prospective fact that the

people propose to give General GRANT a hearty

welcome when he returns to the shore of

his native land. It is appalled at the pros-

pect that possibly politicians may take a

part in the proposed demonstration. How

it is to draw the dividing line in this

country, where every citizen is either a polit-

ician or a nobody, we cannot clearly per-

ceive. Every voter is a politician, and votes

upon his politics, unless he barters his vote

for pelf. Some citizens may take a deeper

interest in politics than others, but the man

who cares enough about the political inter-

ests of the Republic to be intelligent in re-

lation thereto is so far a politician, and it

hardly seems gracious to object to the pay-

ing of homage to the great hero and states-

man of America by the most intelligent and

active of those who mingle in our political

struggles. It looks in this case as if the

Herald is making a large spread to incu-

bate a very small egg; but, after all, the

people will do about as they please, no matter

what newspapers may say about it.

In reply to the fact that the present Con-

gress is full of the defect C. S. A. brigad-

iers, they tell us that it is simply so for the

reason that in all the South there are no

other men to choose from, and if they send

Representatives to Congress it must be this class. If this is so, and the best Southern papers tell us that such is the fact, then so much the worse for the South, that it should have had this military element so strong within its borders. But then we might know it, for the C. S. A. was nothing but a military despotism from first to last, and it is no wonder that military men of high rank were so numerous there. We know that it was such a government, and that it ruled with an iron hand, and that it trampled the rights of the individual in the dust with its military heel. Now these men come to the National Congress, and pretend to have much horror for the small army that the General Government had at the South for the purpose, not of emulating the actions of these brigadiers in oppressing the people, but in protecting the people against the vile arts by which they have now become such a power in the land—such an illegal and brutal power. It is easy for intelligent men to see where the close plagues. These brigadiers want to rule the whole Government as they ruled the unholy C. S. A.

**THE CONSTITUTION OR REVOLUTION.**  
As often as once a week, since the Democrats determined to inaugurate a scheme of coercion toward the President, and of revolution, if needs be, to render coercion effective, the organ of the party, or rather, perhaps, the trumpeter for the Confederacy, has put its brazen instrument to its lips and blared to the country that the Democrats are thoroughly in earnest in the mischief they have in hand. This is so often repeated that the people cannot fail to understand it. Then these piping notes of diabolism are not unsupported. In the Senate the reputed leader of the Confederate hosts, Senator BECK, of Kentucky, made public declaration of the programme which had been invented in caucus, and which was the Democratic ultimatum. His bugle blast of revolution has been re-echoed by his Southern coadjutors in this great crime day after day, until the Senate on Friday fully enlisted under the banner of King Canons for the consummation of their designs. In the House, Mr. BLACKBURN, who represents in part the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky, proclaimed a relentless war against the laws of Congress that had been born as the results of the rebellion, which had been enacted in the interests of peace, order, justice, and right, and which were essential to good government and the future harmony, prosperity, and happiness of the country as reconstructed and represented in Congress. BLACKBURN had his followers and claquers in the House, as BECK had in the Senate, and the laws of eighteen years are turned, has been pushed with unrelenting vigor, until on Friday last, what the revolutionists term their first victory, was achieved in the passage of the army appropriation bill, with revolutionary attachments, in the Senate by a strict party vote.

On Saturday the pensioned trumpeter of the Confederacy attempted again to intimidate the country by a fresh blast, in which we find it announced with terrible emphasis that "the Democrats in Congress are" "thoroughly in earnest in the matter of the political questions now before Congress." We suppose this is intended for the eye of the President, and to serve to warn him how terribly in earnest the Confederates have become under the banner of Democracy in their determination to starve the Government if he presumes to assert his prerogative against their caucus plans and purposes. While this is not said in so many distinct words, the inference is too plain to be lost upon the mind. The President will have this pioneer measure of mischief before him perhaps to-day for his approval or objection. The occasion is seized to warn him that the Democracy are in deed earnest, and that though he has the right to veto he must beware how he exercises that right, for it is "the right of Congress to pass bills" "in such form as it desires or refuses to pass them at all," and yet it incessantly advises the President that "no coercion of the Executive can ensue from the exercise of this power," and that, "if coercion comes at all, it must be from the Executive." With this warning ringing in his ears the country expects that the President will set the foot of his veto power down upon this measure with fatal force. It not only expects such action on his part, but it has full confidence that this expectation is not to be disappointed.

This Democratic oracle has either forgot or is ignorant of the fact that the Constitution requires of Congress that it shall make appropriations for the support of the Government in the discharge of its functions. It cannot do this without the approval of the Executive, for this is a requirement of the Constitution also. Then, if Congress shall pass an appropriation bill so laden with extraneous political matter that it raises insurmountable objections, and it is vetoed on that account, it becomes the duty of Congress, if it has not the constitutional power to override the veto, to pass another bill in record with Executive sense of right, and thus accomplish what is a constitutional duty. To neglect this and leave the Government without appropriations is revolution and nothing less. Hence Congress cannot divide this responsibility with the President, for the Constitution confers no power upon the President, except that of approval or objection, and then it leaves Congress to act under the requirement which explicitly demands of it that it shall make needed appropriations for the support of the Government. To attempt to coerce the President to approve a measure which he explicitly demands of it that it shall make needed appropriations for the support of the Government, is to attempt to coerce the President to approve a measure which he explicitly demands of it that it shall make needed appropriations for the support of the Government.

**THEY ARE GIMLY MARCHING ON.**  
The degradation of our nation is complete in the spectacle of men fleeing from the places of their nativity to seek peaceful homes in a strange land. The colored race has shown a devotion to principle even unto death, and again a courage we once hardly gave it credit for, after being forsaken of friends and weary of an unequal contest. The Republican party is responsible for it

that these poor creatures are forced to flee, and it has been punished by loss of power in the councils of the nation, because it raised so weak and feeble a voice against wrong. The very men so cruelly deserted show how it may repair the disaster—by fostering and promoting the exodus; by pouring out money like water from a vessel; by offering every inducement and persuasion; by doing this at once. Thus the South would be emptied of a large part of the population on which representation is based, and that of other States, more conducive to growth of Republican principles, be correspondingly increased before the next census. Of course the coming Presidential contest would not be effected by this, except such changes as would be made in the popular vote of the States to which the refugees go; but the fruit would be ripe and ready to be gathered in good season.

No time in this matter should be lost. The iron is red-hot. Washington should strike the first blow, not by noisy meetings, but by the still, silent subscription list. And let all remember that while the cause of good government, justice, and right are thus served humanity will receive its share. There are patient, uncomplaining, shadowy forms gathering on the banks of Southern streams, waiting, in storm, sun, sickness, poverty, privation, and death to be ferried across to the land of the free. But in that land men and women and children can hunger and want. These silent battalions need not pass over to meet their pallid foes without some more substantial weapon with which to fight them than entreaties. They have never appealed for aid, but are grimly marching on, and the spectacle of their mute misery should excite our strongest sympathy.

**THE LAW AND THE CODE DUELLO.**  
Mr. WILLIAM H. LOWE, a Representative in Congress, is spoliing for a fight. He first calumniated General JOHN A. LOGAN, now a United States Senator, and caused his calumny to be published in the Democratic organ as an interview with a reporter of that journal. He now seeks a quarrel and a duel with Senator LOGAN, for the reason that the Senator, in a letter to the editor of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, which was published, characterized the alleged statements of LOWE in effect that General LOGAN furnished troops to the rebel army at the outset of the rebellion as "false and slanderous," if they had been made. Thereupon LOWE wrote a letter to Senator LOGAN, admitting that he had substantially made the alleged statements, and then, after having affected the brand of falsehood and slander upon his own forehead, coolly asked the Senator if he applied the terms to him. General LOGAN, having made his distinct declaration—in other words, having furnished the garment, which his traitor had put on publicly, paid no attention to his communication. This was followed by another, which was delivered by Colonel PELHAM, and which under the code duello wore the character of an implied challenge to mortal combat. This was treated with the same silent contempt as his former Dumbey-Fair epistle; and then followed a third communication, which was in the form of a challenge to meet him outside the District, where a more formal challenge was to be furnished. Colonel PELHAM, his former messenger, being named as his second, or friend, as the duelling phrase goes. General LOGAN, whose courage never has and never can be justly questioned, has, it appears, treated the last communication as he did the former ones, under a high respect for the laws of his country, which prohibit the delivering and accepting of challenges and the fighting of duels. In this General LOGAN may forfeit the respect of a class of blood-thirsty men, who cling to the relics of barbarism, but he will receive the commendation of every order-loving and law-abiding citizen in the land for his dignified and discreet bearing under a great provocation to redress a premeditated wrong and slander by his own hand. Mr. LOWE will not find occasion in this case to add the crime of murder to the catalogue of his offenses unless he does so by assassination. If the laws have any force, neither Mr. LOWE nor his second will escape its penalties under this evident attempt to murder a member of the Senate of the United States because that official had defended himself against a slander which had been furnished for the purpose of inflicting a wrong upon his character as a defender of the Old Flag, when it was assailed by his traitor. It is about time that these lawless and bloodthirsty men were taught that the laws, as well as personal reputation, are yet to be vindicated.

**"BIRD CAN'T FLOCK ALONE."**  
On that great battle-field of the war where the tide of the audacious slave power was turned from invasion into the free States of the North, in consecrating it as a national cemetery for those who there laid down their lives in the defense of free government, the great LINCOLN proclaimed it as one of the great duties of the hour "to bind up the nation's wounds." We have been called radicals. We have been called good acts—we are satisfied with the genial influence of good acts well intended; still we will assert, and challenge our enemies and the world to produce evidence to the contrary, if we have not zealously and earnestly sought to "bind up these wounds." Had the slave power prevailed would it have done more? In the interest of peace and good will we have given up many a point that grew out of the war for which we have received no thanks; but, then, thanks is not what we were after, at least thanks from those whom we benefited. What did we do in the interest of peace. Occasionally when we think of this we ask ourselves, what has the other side done? Little or nothing comes the response. Sure, they promised nothing beyond a formal submission to the laws of the land, neither did we promise anything. Indeed we were not for us to promise. Yet we have done many acts in the interest of fraternal love. But this desire on our part to "heal the nation's wounds" only seems to be regarded as weakness rather than as the highest moral strength, and thus far has only been recognized on the part of the enemy as inducements to demand more and more of the essential points gained by the war. Indeed, we are practically asked to turn over the whole Government to those who would have destroyed it, humbly ask their pardon for keeping it from them these eight-

een years, and allow them to obliterate all the glorious work that we have accomplished in these years of trial, and retire from the field with as much want of grace as a whipped cur. This seems to be the programme and expectations of the ex-slave power. We, however, think that we have conceded enough and done our share, and far more than our share, in "binding up the nation's wounds," and before we concede any more we would ask our brethren of the South to turn and help us "bind up these wounds," and let their aggressive measures rest for a while. We will assure them that they will gain more by love than by the threats of the BLACKBURNS, SPRINGERS, BECKS, & Co. We repeat for our toast LINCOLN'S noble words, and hope for response from them in act as well as in speech. Let us emulate one another in "binding up the nation's wounds," for this is an act that requires response from both sides.

**THE ARMY AT THE POLLS.**  
Even from Charleston, S. C., comes the cry, "better no army than an army at the polls." We wish that this Democratic cry had come up from the same source long before the war, when the army was in the hands of the Democracy and at the beck and call of some noted men from South Carolina. "No army at the polls"—so "say we all of us"—no army at all—no policemen, no State's prisons, no jails, no infringement upon the rights of man. We will hail the day when there is no longer any need for such things; and it becomes every honest and true man to say, "God speed the right" and the reign of righteousness. But it does not well become unrepentant thieves and burglars to take up this cry; neither does it become our Charleston cotemporaries to head their columns with such a glorious sentiment—a sentiment that they have not respected in the past, and do not respect now. The army was never called to the polls by Republicans for the purpose these Southern men would intimate, not for any such purpose, as under their rule it was called on to do in Kansas in 1856. No; during the war and a little while since the army was called to keep peace at the polls and if possible to prevent such people as reside in South Carolina from stealing an election. It was called then in the interest of peace, and not, as was the K. K. element, in the interest of anarchy. From reasonable men we have no fear of censure for the presence of that clause "to keep peace at the polls." Knaves and bigots may be impressed by it, but sensible men will look into the whys and wherefores and digest the whole matter, and will always contend against any base use of an army; still they will support the army in a noble effort "to keep the peace." Sure they would strive for peace by civil process, but if this fails, as it has throughout the South, why, then, rather than let bushwhackers and guerrillas or Democratic roughs carry the day by brute force, they will indorse the order to the army "to keep peace at the polls." "So say we all of us."

**SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.**  
We are indebted to the enterprising proprietors of this sterling publication for a bound copy, extending from October to April (six months), which we prize as a valuable acquisition to our stock of bound literature. This is among the most thriving periodicals on this Continent, and what may seem strange it has a wide circulation in England, where its sale was increased a thousand at a single bound. Indeed, it has achieved a marvellous success through its able conduct and management.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**  
**THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA: THEIR FUTURE.** By ALEXANDER MURPHY, esq., author of a treatise on Land Surveying; History, Geography, and Productions of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island; History, Geography, and Statistics of the Maritime Provinces; &c. &c. N. S. Barnes & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Bradley Adams.

an is found in this class of modern romance. It has its lessons as well as its power of entertainment.

**TERESA WARDWORTH'S DISCIPLINE.** By JENNIE M. DRISCOLL, author of "Not Broad Alone," &c. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. Washington, D. C.: William Bellamy & Son.

**WAR ANNIVERSARIES.**  
Pertinent Extracts from the Chronology of the Rebellion.  
1861.  
APRIL 28.—Lights and buoys on the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay destroyed by the Confederates.  
1862.  
APRIL 28.—Fort Jackson and St. Philip, finding themselves surrounded and cut off, surrendered to Commodore Porter, commanding the mortar fleet. The city of New Orleans was also surrendered to Commodore Farragut; General Lovell, with 20,000 troops, had previously evacuated the city. Skirmish at Monterey, Tenn., a short distance from Corinth, Miss., the rebels lost five killed and eighteen prisoners, with horses and arms. Union loss, one man wounded. General Hancock with his brigade succeeded in silencing a rebel battery near Yorktown, which interfered with the working parties of Federals.  
1863.  
APRIL 28.—Great excitement in Wheeling, W. Va., in anticipation of an attack on that city by rebels. Several bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Cumberland and Grafton, destroyed by the rebels. Skirmish near Mill Springs, Ky. The rebel General Forrest and Colonel Roddy attacked General Dodge at Tusculum, Ala. but after a fight of several hours the rebels retired to Courtland. Colonel Crocker out of Brookhaven, Miss., captured and paroled 300 prisoners, and destroyed a large camp of instruction, with its equipment.  
1864.  
APRIL 28.—Brigadier-General Devens, with a brigade of cavalry, on a reconnaissance to Madison Court-House, Va., surprised a party of thirty rebels in that place, and succeeded in capturing the whole of them.

**PERSONAL.**  
W. W. WHEATLEY, of Philadelphia, is registered at Wornley's.  
C. A. E. MERRITT, of New York, is booked at the Arlington.  
Hos. T. A. HENRIKSEN, of Indianapolis, is a guest at the Arlington.  
STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Cincinnati, is at the Riggs House.  
ANNEAL W. H. WYMAN, U. S. N., is anchored at the Ebbitt House.  
PROFESSOR FREDERICK, United States Naval Academy, is stopping at the Ebbitt House.  
Hos. H. B. SMITH, New Jersey, and Hon. David Willard, New York, are guests at the National.  
CAPTAIN EASE arrived here last Saturday morning. His headquarters are at the Riggs House.  
J. O. WOODCOCK, of New York; Edward de Beland, of New York; and J. N. Casanova, of Pennsylvania, are booked at Willard's.  
Mrs. E. O. RAYSON, Miss Parker, daughter of Commodore Parker, U. S. N. and Mrs. Beoduch, Ohio, are guests at the Ebbitt House.  
GEORGE HODGSON, of Cincinnati; W. C. Larned, Chicago; George Williams, Pennsylvania; and Fred O. Conant, Portland, Me., are at the Riggs House.  
Among some of the arrivals at the Metropolitan yesterday were: Hon. Richard Coke, Texas; Mr. J. Carter, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Mr. F. Herdrie, Wilmington, Pa.  
SENATOR MATT CARPENTER will deliver the Fourth of July oration at Jacksonville, Wis. He will then go to Colorado for two months' rest. He is suffering greatly from rheumatism.  
LAST Friday evening the President and Mrs. Hayes entertained quite a number of guests at dinner, mostly friends from Ohio. Chief-Justice Waite and Attorney-General Devens were among the number.  
Mrs. D. E. BAILEY and son, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alfred Wynn, Worcester, Mass.; E. M. Dunning, Newport, Pa.; Andrew O'Sullivan, New Haven, Conn.; Solomon Spitzer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Dr. John A. Wythe, New York, were registered at the St. James yesterday.

**POLITICAL NOTES.**  
The Chicago Times says that "Carter Harrison has the idiotic aspiration of becoming Governor of Illinois."  
It is reported that General Hawley, when alluding to the fact that his name had been spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination for Vice-President, said that he would rather be in the Senate six years as a Representative of Connecticut than to pass four years in the position of a "woman waiting for a first husband to die."  
The New York Sun says that either Stephen J. Field or Samuel J. Randall would whip the Republicans easily in 1880. As we stand and listen, it seems that we hear the enthusiasm, which the mention of these names evokes, gathering roars like a distant sea.  
A Bird Can't Flock Alone.  
(Chicago Journal.)  
It took Senator Davis several years to discover that a bird can't "flock alone," or a man make a party all by himself.  
Give Him a Fat Office.  
(Ohio State Journal.)  
"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, send him to Congress, or give him a fat office. That is the way the Democratic Senate of Ohio puts it."  
What the Country Needs.  
(Philadelphia Times.)  
Enough bills were introduced in Congress to supply all the demands of this country for the next twenty years, if we need a smaller Congress or a bigger country.  
Works His Wind-Mill Too Much.  
(Denver Tribune.)  
Mr. Joseph C. Blackburn, of Kentucky, feels the responsibility of being a Congressman much too deeply. He works his wind-mill too much for a paltry \$5,000 a year.

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
**The National Theatre.**  
Manager Ford has prepared a rare treat for the patrons of the National this week, the attraction being the Criterion Comedy Company, which comes to us highly recommended. The troupe comprises some of the best actors in the profession. The play selected for to-night is "T. W. Robertson's 'Freaks,' which will serve to show their abilities. During the week a new drama entitled 'Freaks,' which is said to abound with funny situations, will be produced by this company.  
**Theatre Comique.**  
Crowded houses will undoubtedly be the rule at the Comique this week, as Miss Marie De'Evil's Red Stocking Minstrels, Miss Lottie Rosselli's Art Troupe, and Thomas & Watson's Novelty Company will hold possession of the boards. Managers Budd and O'Sell are determined that their house shall always be attractive, and this engagement shows good judgment.

**DIED.**  
OTIS.—On Sunday, April 27, 1879, at 3 p. m., after a long illness, which she bore with great patience, Mrs. J. O. Otis, beloved wife of C. W. Otis, aged 62 years, died at her residence, 1120 R. St., April 28, 1879. Mrs. M. A. CHAMBERLAIN, aged 71 years.  
Not for the dead in Christ we weep; The living are the ones who grieve; The soul is calm, the tempter past, The heart is true, the peace is vast.  
The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock Monday, from the Trinity Church, corner C and Third streets northwest.

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**JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.**  
**A. S. TAYLOR,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.  
Office, 1221 F Street northwest.  
**GEORGE E. HARRIS,**  
(Late Attorney-General of Missouri.)  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF